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Note on the Transcriptions, Sigla, and Abbreviations

A) Transcriptions

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104 Although based on a mass of names of places and groups, this research has no linguistic aims. It has therefore resigned itself to a summary system of transcriptions, those used, for example, by the "Bibliotheca arabica" of the Université d' Alger /University of Algiers/, the periodical Ibla of Tunis, etc. Some of the sounds peculiar to the Chleuh /Schluh/ are therefore rendered only very roughly. It is considered that as a general rule the local speech disregards the long vowels and that, on the other hand, the laryngeal fricative, characteristic of Arabic (where we render it by the rude character ᶜ), was so little stressed that it could be transcribed, as E. Laoust does in some of his work, by an ă.

[191] As modest as they may be, these ambitions did run into certain difficulties, from the time that one had to note the distinctive manner of the Berbère /Berber/ speech of the Seksawa, the Arabic vernacular that they occasionally use (and the citations in which we have preceded by the sigla ar), and their notarial language with its technological turn and classical pretensions. And these distinctions sometimes force their way through for the same word, which it is therefore necessary to transcribe differently a few lines apart.

The truth is that a contradiction lay between the importance conferred on the linguistic material by our inquiry and the impossibility of rigorously rendering all these names and all these words, with which we were met for lack of typographic means and, above all, of specialization.

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104 Finally, the circumstances that took me away from the Atlas and from Morocco at the time of the printing of the book kept me from the final verifications and prevented my taking from the dedicated checking by M. L. Galand all the profit that might have been expected from so valuable a contribution.

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778 begins, the center of which /282/ is Z'init' (1).

• [104]

1. I spell correctly with two emphatic accents, even if the emphasis of the t is sufficiently softened to justify apropos the name the etymological pun that one will see. As for the sibilant sound, its emphasis is attested to by the Arabic transcription into d'. This name of Z'init' is strange, like many of these Berbère /Berber/ names, anthroponyms of groups above all, whose unintelligibility and irregularity are striking in contrast to the relative clarity of many names of places or quarters. There are two very different "layers" there.

776 778 These watchers for peril from the plain are santons, of rough visage, but whose frequency clearly marks a denivellation of the sacred. Such as sidi Mh'and Ah'ormi, this saint of the "asylum" (2),

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2. The translation as "asylum" is certainly derivative. The basic idea is that of the interdiction, which is expressed here by an Arabic root h' r m, rather anciently in order for it to have been able to be "personalized" in a punned name of a saint: this sidi Mh'and Ah'ormi, this ah'ormi being perceived as a nasab.

sidi Sâid u Moh'ammed, sidi Lghezwani, sidi Ghânem, sidi Ah'med u Mh'and, and a small sanctuary with a strange name, Iz'mawn Iuserran, "the lions of Iuserran," revealer perhaps of some ancient magic defense (3).

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3. The leonine species is often adopted by the Maghrebi saints: W. Marçais, Textes

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compose, there is no longer any recourse against it. If they do not come to an agreement, their imâm shall have the power to increase or diminish (the rate of the composition)." The act coupled to this consultation, and which is contemporaneous, mentions the division of an inçâf between the anflus (sic) of Tinwalin and Tamt'ddit and their jemâa-s.

In fact, this penal law is matched by a fiscal organization, which sustains it. According to a principle that has not yet been entirely abandoned in modern finance, the magistrate, and more frequently the "verbalisateur" /verbalizer, one who draws up an official report/, as we would say, benefits from the fine imposed, or seizes the object of the offense. Such is also, as has been seen, the retribution of the guardians of agricultural ban or imchchurd'a, whose name, formed from the Arabic root expressing the convention with /378/ clauses, clearly marks its character. But there is a great difference between this conduct and that of the moqaddem. The collectivity imposes interdiction on such-and-such a pasturage or such-and-such an orchard. Transgression authorizes, on the part of the communal agent, immediate capture: automatic application of a "prelaw," that being mixed with elements of noxal surrender. Such is the amchchard'o, the ancestor of the gamekeeper and village policeman. Much more complex is the role of the moqaddem. If in certain cases he too seems to reward himself from the flagrante delicto or "good take," most often he collects and keeps accounts of regulatory payments, only a portion of which comes back to him. Periodically he must give an accounting. Here is a typical document on this subject. It is, let us say, the end-of-year report of a manager of communal funds. Although drawn up in inadequate form, it can be summed up in columns of figures (1).

1. Abbreviations: m, mithqâl; o, uqiyya; mu, mûzûna; uj, waĵh; f, fals. These are nominal moneys.

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Glossary of Local Terms (1)
Cited in the Text

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1. The term is cited in the form of the singular, followed, if such should be the case, between parentheses, by the modification of the initial syllable in the constructed state. Then comes the form of the plural. /The entries in the double columns on pp: 457-461 in the original source have been put in a single column in the translation./

abadu(u) ibuda: furrow, sheltered bed.
abelhas(u) ibelhasen: juniper berry.
abuhu(u) ibuhuten: acorn.
açd'er(u) içd'ar: head of a ditch, sluice.
acheddir(u) ichedran: blackberry bush.
adaghas(u) idughas: shelter for the transhumant livestock.
ad'ar(u) id'aren: peduncle (of terrain).
ad'erras(u) id'ersan: wall of dry stones.
ad'erg: passage reserved for the animals.
adrar(u) idraren: mountain, high country.
adunkal(u) idunkalen: preliminary irrigation by spreading.
afghyus(u) ifghyas: superficial and very hard layer of sheep dung dried for at least a year.
afqir(u) ifqiren: old man, sober personage (and of the commune).
afraw(u) iferwan: basin not walled up.
afza(u): calcareous rock (cf. afur).
agadir(u) igudar: strong position or building, monumental construction or ruin.
agellay(u) igellayen: orchard, enclosed field.
agellid(u) igeldan: king.
agelzim(u) igelzam: hoe.
agenza(u) igenzaten or igenzwan: talus separating tiers.
aghu(u) ighuten: whey.
agh^{w}zzir(u) igh^{w}zran: mountain plant.
aglib(u) igliben: tillage preceding sowing (= leqlib iqliben).

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agrur(u) ig^{w}rar: stable, ground floor used as a stable.

agudi(u) igudiyen: pile; dim.: tagudit.

ag^{w}las(u): barley given to the animals green /Fr. en vert/.

ag^{w}rram(u) ig^{w}rramen: marabout.

ah'riq(u) ih'riqen: dam of resurgence.

ah'wach: communal dance with choruses.

aida(u): patrimony.

ajaffu(u) ijuffa: torch, bonfire; dim.: tajaffut(t) tijuffa: small torch.

akchchud'(u) ikchchud'en: wood, plank, and, by extension, table of codification.

ak^{w}erkur(u) ik^{w}erk^{w}ar: pile of stones.

akchchaw(w) akhchawn: preserved fruit or vegetables.

akheddam(u) ikheddamen: day laborer.

aknari(u) iknariyen: opuntia.

akuray(u) ikurayen: stick; dim.: takurayt(t) tikurayin: shepherd's crook.

amachchu(u) imuchcha: somber land.

amadagh(u) imadaghen: loose sheaf.

amater(u) imutar: species of genista.

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amchchard'u(u) imechchurd'a: communal agent charged with surveillance of the harvests.

amazir(u): manure.

amaz'uz'(u) imuz'az': late.

amazzal(u) imazzalen: communal agent charged with the distribution of the water.

am^{c}chur(u) l^{c}yud um^{c}chur: the feast of the ^{c}achûrâ'.

amddakk^{w}el(u) imddukk^{w}al: person who is in regular relations with another, partner.

amerwas(u) imerwasen: matrimonial gift.

amenzu(u) imenza: precocious.

amghar(u) imgharen: chief.

^{c}ammer: to exercise a legitimate usufruct.

amlal(u) imlalen: sand, sandy terrain.

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104 ᶜam rruz', ᶜam farina: year of famine when one nourishes oneself with rice or farina distributed by the administration.

amud ih'ellan: favorable period to till.

anflus(u) ineflas: bearer of good fortune, leader (understood, but unusual.

anrar(u) inraren: threshing floor.

anual(u): place where one does the cooking.

aqarid'(u) iqarid'en: sou, some sous (in the sense of money).

aqend'ar(u) iqend'aren: quintal.

aqerbus(u) iqerbas: stack of straw protected by a circular wall of dry stones.

aqeryan(u) iqeryanen: kind of impermeable soil.

arabbu(u) irubba: subgroup, in turn.

aruku(u) irukuten: dotal contribution of the bride.

aryal(u) and dim. taryalt: basket, basketful.

asais: place for municipal operations, choruses, dances, etc.

asarag (like asais).

asaru(u) isura: irrigation ditch.

asengar n-ddu tadla: maize cultivated immediately after barley.

asemlal(u) isemlalen: cherry tree.

asgh^{w}ert(u) isgh^{w}raten: prenuptial stage, feast of conclusion of the agreement for the marriage.

asegg^{w}en(u) isg^{w}an: night shelter (for livestock).

asqqif: loggia, story veranda.

astad'hara: to produce a written proof (• biyyn).

aswik(w) aswiken: walnut tree.

att'aç(w) at't'açen: receptacle used to wash the hands or to measure the time of irrigation.

aylini(w) anli: millet.

ayrni(u): tuberche of the arisarum /Araceae/ (food during scarcity).

aytmaten: brothers, agnatic relatives.

ayyaw(w) ayyawn: shoots, suckers (of the olive tree).

awuttu(u) iwutta: limits.

azegg^{w}ay(u) izegg^{w}ayen: beating /of fruit trees, etc./.

azemmur(u) izemran: oleasters.

azenbu(u) izenba: grillade of barley in milk.

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• 104 az'lag: dependencies (of an estate).
azmu(u) izma: meadow for mowing, fodder.
az'z'allu(w) az'z'alluten, iz'z'ulla: area for collective prayer.
az'z'ayn(w): communal interdiction (of agricultural or pastoral order), fine (which sanctions it).
ᶜazzeb: to vocalize (on the occasion of certain ceremonies).
azzunti(w) izzunta: olive tree (name of unit: tazzuntit(ta) tizzuntiwin or tizzunta).
azwag(u) izwagen: exile, suppliant.
bab l-lkhir id-bab l-lkhir: bearer of good fortune.
baraka, barakat: benefic influx, magico-religious force.
bayᶜ us-salam: selling as fresh /Fr. vente en vert/.
berninch, lberninch: crop of rotation; plur. lebrannch, id-elberninch.
berrh': to publish.
berru: to release oneself (from a responsibility, from an appurtenance).
bu-zeggʷagh: the redness (disease of fruit trees and cereals).

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ççadaqa, ççadaqat: donation, feast of delivery of annual offerings to a saint.
chajara, chchjert: genealogical tree.
chchaif: smoothed relief, swelling.
chchard', chchrud': dower stipulated for the wife, cens paid to a saint, salary of the Koranic master.
chchefša: lineage exception (opposable to any mutation of the patrimony) (= chchufuᶜa).
chchrif chchurfa, lechref: descendant of the Prophet.
chutanbir: September.
ddabaran: period of Aldebaran (time of the agricultural year).
ddiyt, ddiya: pecuniary composition.
ddment: patrimonial portion (of a landed estate).
dduᶜa, dduᶜat: invocation, vow.
ddurt: feast of end of cycle.
dujambir: December.
erz' ut't'ib: to bring about the breaking of the clods (second irrigation).

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104 f^{w}bray: February.
ghucht: August.
h'ddit: foreign homily.
ibril: April.
ibrin: coarse semolina, first grinding.
ifid' ifyed': formula for expulsion of evil.
ifulki kh-tyuga: good for cultivating (period of the year, parcels).
igg(yi) aggiwn: terebinth.
ighin(yi) ighniwn: head of ditch (principal intake).
ighzer(y) ighezraten: ravine.
igmi(yi) igman, ugmi(w) ugman: defense /prohibition/.
ih'h'yalen: unlucky period of the year.
ikha(i) ikhsan: agnatic subgroup.
ikri(i) akriwn: gravels, crops of the bottom of the bed.
imi: mouth, opening, clearance.
imiri(i) imaran: wall.
innayr(yennayr): January.
istidkhal: juridical substitution.
istir^{c}a: act of reservations.
istih'fâd': act of safeguard.
itqqi: clay.
izm(y) izma^{w}n: lion, in the plural: powers (of a saint).
jihâz, jjihaj, ljihaz: contribution of the bride's own goods in the community.
jrit jjraydat, ljarida ljaridat: list of parcels, patrimonial inventory.
ktuber: October.
lah'bas: pious foundation, agnatic sequestration, ar. /Arabic/ h'ubûs.
l^{c}açr: hour of prayer (4:00 P.M.)
l^{c}arbûn: earnest /deposit/.
lbit, lbyut: individual residence (in the tigemmi).
leuh': pisé.
l^{c}inçert: seasonal feast of summer.
l^{c}orf: local law.
lfaqir lfuqara: minister of a saint.
lfiyd': cultivation by scattering (= angyun).

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104 lghimer lghwamer: dependency of an estate.
lh'achit: reserved part in the patrimony.
lh'awza, lh'awzat: at the seizure (taking possession).
lh'izb leh'zaib: section in the psalmody of the Koran.
lh'urum lh'urumat: place of refuge.
lid'ilab: ceremony of asking in marriage.
lifda (or tefdiyyt or liftida): resiliation.
linçaf: decreed penalty, penal codification.
liqala, lqilult: clause of resiliation.
listighfar: act of repentance.
lkhrif: period of the year that goes from the end of the threshing to the first cold weather.
lmaqam lmaqamat, id-lmaqam: sanctuary of a saint.
lma^{C}ruf lma^{C}rayf: ritual feasting.
lmekçur: nuts in a pulp.
lmeqqeddem lmeqqaddmin: officer in charge, petty chief inferior to the amghar.
lmirath: act of distribution of inheritance, genealogy.

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lmord'i lmord'iyin: accepted coswearer.
lmuslem lemwaslem: patronal fair.
lmud'a^{C} lamwad'i^{C}: agglomeration.
lmunh'is lmunh'isin: period or people of bad augury.
lmulazim lmulazimin: one attached to a sanctuary.
lqaleb: a certain period of the year.
lqubbt lqubbat: cupola.
luçit luçiyat: testament.
lud'a: plain, flat country (cf. azaghar).
lulyuz: July.
lqendil lqnadil: oil lamp.
luqft luqfat: proceeding accompanied by gift.
luzi^{C}t luzi^{C}at: collective slaughtering.
mars: March.
mayyu: May.
mendeq, menteq: farina of roasted barley.
muchu^{C}, lmucha^{C}: collective land.

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• 104 nunyuh: June.

nuwanbir: November.

qqen: to close, to be closed, to harness, to attach, to be attached.

rd'a: to acquiesce to an act or a juridical state.

rra^{C}da: storm, summer rain.

rras l-mal: estate of a saint, capital.

rrhen larhinat: sale with power of redemption.

ssaqra (syn. of querri afella): to produce acts for application to the places of the litigation.

sslukt sslaki: feast of closure of the psalmody of the Koran.

ta^{C}addu(ta): transgression.

tafaska(t) tifaskiwin: sacrifice of the ^{C}Îd al-Kabîr.

taferdit(t) tiferday: unit, fraction of a turn (of irrigation).

tagant(ta) tigina: forest.

taghamut(t) tighuma: intake of a secondary ditch.

tagellat(t) tigellatin: turnip.

tag^{W}lla(t) tig^{W}lliwin: porridge of maize or of barley.

takat(t) takatin: foyer, conjugal family.

takchchut'(t) tikchchud'in: piece of wood, stick of dry wood; hence, drawing lots.

takherrubt(t) tikherrubin: measure of grain.

tak^{W}mmart(t): cheese.

talekhcha(t) tilekhchiwin: porridge of beans or of other pulses.

taldrar(ta): good season.

talkast(ta) talkasin: earthen pot used to measure oil; measure.

tamakhirt(t) timakhirin: good season, rural summering of livestock in the mountains.

tameghra(t) timeghriwin: nuptial ceremony.

tamuzunt(t) timuzunin: obole constituting earnest for the repurchase of a piece of land.

tanuri(t) tinuriwin: inundated crop.

tanut(ta) tuna: small well, shallow basin fashioned at the foot of a tree.

taqbilt(t) tiqbilin: political unit, group.

taqwim(te), tiquwim: estimation.

tarad'i: mutual agreement.

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• 104 targa(te) tiregg^{w}in: channel, ditch.

tarbi^{c}t(ta): trunk placed to collect the offerings.

tarrut': pile of stones or rocky area with ritual significance.

tarwa l-le^{c}mm: cousins, relatives.

taryalt(ta) tiryal: basket, hamper.

tarzzift(t) tirezzifin: processional leading of the bride to the bridegroom.

tasafut(t), diminutive of asafu: firebrand.

tasarut(t) tisura: key. In the plural: benefice (of a saint).

tatemnit(t) titamniyin: measure (equal to the talkast).

tauqit(t) tiwqiyn: once /ounce/, earnest.

tawz'ut(t) tiwz'a: corner, recess, quarter.

tazet'at'(t) tizet'at'in: contractual safeguard (of a traveler).

tifawt(ti) tifawin: light, proof.

tigellatin: turnips.

tigemmi(t) tigumma: house.

tighersi(t) tighersiwin: sacrifice to a saint, victim.

tigh^{w}mert(le) tigh^{w}mrin: corner, redan, salient in dry stones.

tiktit(le) tiktatin: limit.

tillirin(t): kind of river plant.

timezgida(t) timezgadiwin: mosque.

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tinubga: feast at which two groups meet.

tisemt(t) tismawin: name

tisirit(t) tisariyn, tisaratin: planche /land between furrows/ of irrigation.

tiwilt(ti): agape accompanied by palaver between groups.

tizzla(ti): portion of acquests accruing to the wife or to any other of the familial society.

trama: to usurp (= ak^{w}i).

t't'aleb(ta) t'olba: clerk /learned person/.

tefrik: successive psalmody of sections of the Koran.

ttkerbil: second dressing /in agric./. Cf. ammend'al(u).

tummit(tu) tummatin: semolina of roasted barley seasoned with butter or oil.

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104 tunya, thunyâ: sale with power of redemption (another name for the rrehn).

uggug(w) uggugen: diversion dam, collecting water.

uluf(w) ulufen: divorce, repudiation.

urti(w) urtan: orchard.

uzun(w) uzunen: square of irrigation.

z'i, intens. ttz'i: to dispute.

zuggez: to install, to put in place.

/Page 462 is blank; pp. 463-464 contain an index of the Maghrebi groups mentioned in the text. The index is followed by Plates I-XV./